### Examination of His Bondsmen Preliminary to Justification.

Searching Examination as to Their Property-Important Light on the Subject of Taxes and Assessments.

The extension of twenty days granted William M. Tweed for the justification of the \$1,000,000 bail required by Junge Learned expired preferraly. It will be remembered that the parties presenting themselves as his bondsmen were Jay Gould, Bernard Kelly, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Rugh J. Hastings, Terence Partey, Charles G. Cornell, Charles in and Richard M. Tweed, a complision of moneyed gentlemen generally set down as "solid men," and their financial status not to be questioned. a the present case, however, there is a disposition to test their solidity, and what under ordinary cir to prove, is the present case, a thing of no incon-siderable magnitude, and hedged about with objections and difficulties of certainly perplexing, if not insuperable character. withdrawn from the matter nitogether, while the rest, with faith unbesitating and undeanted, pro-posed, it is understood, not only to stick, but to make up for the deficiency caused by Mr. Gould's withdrawal. Judge Cardozo, sitting in the Supreme Dourt Chambers, is the party before whom the sure the appeared to justify, which they did yesterday.

As it was unnecessary, and, in fact, unusual in
similar cases, for the Judge to hear all the testimy touching the responsibility of the gentlemen ned as bondsmen, he simply had the bondsmen ntiemen employed on both sides, together with e parties specially interested, adjourned to the tion. There were only a lew other gentlemen in the room, among whom were William M. Tweed, Jr., and Richard Tweed, sons of Mr. Tweed. The

Jr., and Ruchard Tweed, sons of Mr. Tweed. The FIRST BONDSMAN SKAMINED.

was Mr. Bernard Kelly. He testiled that he had been contractor for many years, mainly on work connected with the focks; he owned a houre and tots on 118th street, bought by this March 30, 1569, for which he paid Mr. Kennun \$40,000; he had since put up a stable for \$4,600; there was no morrosage on the property nor any other incumbrance; he also twent front, in all thirty-reignt lots; he bought that in January, 1870, for \$65,000; he had raid that in instalments—all in anah; it never had been put to any use; it extended four or five bundred feet along the street above high water mark.

Q. What is the tax on this property? A. I don't know.

4. Have you any idea what the tax in? A. Not the significant.

Q. What is the lax on this property? A. I don't know, there you may idea what the tax is? A. Not the shiplest.
Q. Do you know what they are assessed for? A. No, sir.
Q. No idea on the subject? A. None whatever; he also evened three lots on 116th street, near Second avenue, on which there was still a mortgage for \$1,000; for that he gave is tracet, and the control of the street of the lots of the street of the lots of the street of t

Q. Have you any contact connection when America, sir.
Q. Has Mr. Tweed any interest in the property described a belonging to yourself A. No, sir.
Q. Is Mr. Tweed in any way related to you or connected with you by marriage? A. No, sir.
Q. Has any indemnity been odered you by Mr. Tweed or any other parties to go ball in this case? A. No, sir.

EXAMINATION OF MR. FAIRCHILD.
The examination of this gentleman followed.
Q. Are you any relation of Mr. Tweed? A. No, sir.
Q. Are you any relation of Mr. Tweed? A. No, sir.

one statever.

Q is there any understanding as to your being indemnited for your ball? A. None whatever, he has been a good
irrend of mine, and I stake to him in his adversive.

Q. Have you any knowledge of his placing property in
mass for bondarden? A. I have hone.

Q. Have you not heard that such was the case? A. I

Q. Have you not heard that such was the case? A. I ave beard a good many things.
Q. What is your property in Beach streat? A. The house and hot No. ? Beach street; the lot is between seventeen and glateen feet wide and from seventy to eighty feet deep; I ave owned it four years: I bought it, I think, of Codington, lawyer; in Wai street; the deed was given to me; I paid labyle for the property; there is a morigage of \$10,000 on 1; I made some improvements on the property, conting hout \$8,000 or \$8,000; the taxes for this year have not been seven the property of the property. Q. Whenever the taxes on it last year? A. I think \$106.
Q. What is the property assessed for? A. I don't know; aver made any special arrangement about the property site (asset; I have no knowledge as to the assessment.

Q. You occupy a portion of the premises? A. I occupy the lower story and basement; the upper part of the building is renied for \$1,850, I consider the portion I occupy worth \$2,000 a year.

Q. What other property do you possess? A. I own a bouse and lot No. 8 York street; it is occupied as a dwelling house; have you because the form of the court of the c and its 80, 8 years street; it is occupied as a dwelling house of have owned it for four of five years; i bought it at auction for \$10,000 from the executors of the Suydam estate; built apon it afferwards; there is a mortgage on it of between \$3,000 and \$4,000; the tax is unpaid for this year; I think it made a mistake about the Beach street property, and that

\$3.000 and \$4.000; the tax is unpaid for this year; I think I made a mistake about the Beach street property, and that the tax on the York street was \$106, and that on Beach street is so not know anything about; the York street property has east me, above the mortgage, \$4,000; I own a bouse and lot four or five years ago from a man named Peter Masterson, who bough it at the sale of the Hegeman estate; gave \$8,500 for the lot; there has not garden to the lot of the sale of the Hegeman estate; gave \$8,500 for the lot; there has mortgage for \$10,000 on the property; the adjacent lot has been sold for \$12,000; there built a house on it at a cost of \$30,000; the entire property can me \$35,500, and the only mortgage is that on the lot for \$1,000; the only unpaid that is that for the present year; have no means of telling what was that for the present year; have no means of telling what was the tax last year or what it will be this year; I occupy the house as my residence; was offered \$55,000 for this property three years ago; I own house and lot No. 107 East Tenth streed; I think its dimensions are 20,1100.

EXAMINATION TO BE CONTINUED.

The examination of Mr. Fairchild was here concluded for the present, after which an adjournment took place to eleven o'clock to-morrow, when the examination of Mr. Fairchild will be concluded. The examination of the other bondsmen will then follow, and, judging from the time consumed thus far, gives promise of occupying two or three days loager.

# ARGUND THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Hall was at his office yesterday, but only a short time. He left early and did not return within the official hours. There was the usuar number of "callers" upon His Honor, but they lasted to chiam an audience, and went away deter-

At this department there was all the quietude dust might be anticipated for the day after Christmas Day. There were a few city creditors looking for their "little bills." and watting outside the committee's door with a devotion worthy of a more hopeful cause. The police land received the last basance of their appropriation, amounting to about \$16,000. Deputy Comptroller Storrs received the sympathy of his friends on the loss he last sustained in the death of his father. In the opposite wing of the Court House, where the law course are situated, there was a little futter among the habitudes of the Court House, occasioned by the hearing in Mr. Tweed's ball case. The suncties were trying to joshify, and when the Court adjourned inquirers as to the result were told that the Bourt had "get inrough with one man and a half?" mae Day. There were a few city creditors looking

There was a short session of the Fourd of Alder-men at two P. M. President Coman, with a swelled Muses, which was wrapped in Sannel, giving him as which was wrapped in Sannel, giving him a sulty appearance about the head, occupied the westionatial chair. It was speedily found that there the not a quorum, and the Board adjourned sane

Beard of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, pescived the following communication in many is the resolution of inquiry adopted Decem-

DEVANTMENT OF FURILD WORKS, Dec. 26, 1871.
The THE MORREY OF ALBERTANT ALDERS IN.

In rapide to the resolution of inquiry adopted December II by your do. wrable body, requesting a raport by what authority and for the reason the bridge row in course of age, at the state of the bridge row in course of age, and a state of the resolution of the bridge of the condition of the bridge in question in Nevembers, and assignment of the state through the Septembers of the condition of the bridge in question in Nevembers, and assignment of the state through the Septembers of the through the Septembers of the through the Septembers of the thrown statifficant Company, witing forth that many compatitude has been made at this other of the unany compatitude has been made at this other of the unany condition of the condition of t

### THOMAS C. FIELDS.

bre Judge Learned, at Albany, to Vacate the Order of Arrest-Repetition of the Charges Against Him-The Legislature Charged with the Crime, Not Fields-Dark 

A special term of the Suprems Sourt was held this atternoon by Judge Learned to dear the arguments on a metion to vacate the order of arrest of Thomas C. Fields. Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the people C. Pields. Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the people and in opposition to the motion, read several affidavite—already published—and one lately made by Mr. G. B. Couklin, stating that in addition to thirty-three per cent of the firemen's claims which Pields succeeded in having assigned to him, he secured a fartner assignment of seventeen per cent while a member of the Legislature. The total amount of the claims was nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so that Fields secured \$70,000 for his services in getting tills through the Legislature and

sand dollars, so that Fields secured \$70,000 for his services in getting toils through the Legislature and securing an-audit and allowance of claims.

Mr. W. A. Brach, counsel for Fields, made a lengthy argument in favor of the motion. He spoke very disparagingly of Mr. Conklin's affidavit, and declared that the arrest of Fields proceeded from a desire to prevent him from taking his seat in the coming Legislature. He denied that Felds has been guilty of any improper action in securing his fees, and as for the guilt of claims, that was entirely regular and proper. The Board had acted under the authority and by direction of law. It was their duty to act as they did, and it would have been a violation of law to have done otherwise. If any one had done wrong it was the Legislature, and for the action of the Legislature Fields could not be held responsible. No single member of the Legislature could be held responsible for the passage of fac act. He would admit that he was in-rested in its passage, but that was the case with nearly every member when a bill incorporating a village or a company, or whenever any bill making an appropriation to a charitable society is passed.

Mr. PECKHAM, on behalf of the people, rose to reply, and noticing Mr. Beach's criticism of the affidavits, stated that he had recently learned that if he had not made certain statements he had in his affidavits, and secured the arrest of Connolly, that individual would now be beyond the reach of the Court. He was then about to proceed with his argument in opposition to the motion before the Court, when Judge Learned suggested an adjournment until half-past ten A. M. to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the Court, at six P. M., adjourned.

### MUSIC FOR MURPHY.

A Grand Rally in Honor of Honest Tow Speeches, Fireworks and Enthusiasm-A Binst for the President and a Pean of

East Thirty-pinth street was alive last night with the numerous friends of Mr. Thomas Murphy, late Collector of the Port, who assembled there to the number of three thousand and over to serenade, hurrah, &c. Over three hundred gendemen, none of whom are office-nolders, busied themselves in the matter, and the consequence was that the great crowd that gathered in front of 88 East Ninth street comprised men dis-tinguished in commerce and politics in the city. Among these were Mr. George Opdyke, Augustus Weissman, Henry H. Haight, Conrad Gelb, Charles Jackson S. Schultz, William Orton, Legrande B. Cannon and Abraham Lent. There were two bands of music in attendance, under the direction of Carl Bergman and D. L. Donning, and there was a beau-

The music comprised the overture "Leichte Cavallerie," a quick march composed for the occasion, and dedicated by the composer, Mr. Dowling, to the "ex-Collector; quartet from Rigoletto; waltz, "Bine Danube;" "I Think of Thee," and a march

MR. OPDYKE'S SPEECH.

first piece the musicians rested on their aurels, and Mr. GEORGE OPDYES stepped out from

After the first piece the musicians rested on their laurels, and Mr. GEORGE OPDYES stepped out from Mr. Murphy's mansion, and speke as follows:—

My Friends and Frilow Revellicans—It affords me great pleasure to see you here in such numbers this evening, to join in this demonstration of regard to our distinguished friend, the late Collector of the Port. Your numbers prove that you intend the demonstration to be emphatic as it is sincere. For one I feel that the admirable manner in which Mr. Murphy performed the arduous duties of the high office from which he has voluntarily retired with unsullied honor, richly entities him to the confidence and esteem, not merely of his personal friends, but of every friend of President Grant's administration. (Cheers.) The story of his official career is briefly but truthfully told in his modesta letter to the Fresident and unqualified endorsement of his official conduct contained in the President's answer. That correspondence is creditable to both parties; will fill a page in the official records in which Mr. Murphy may ever feel a just pride. My friends, it is always proper and becoming to honor those who have been faithful in the performance of public duties. It is especially so in this city at the present time, when official integrity and fidelity seem to have been me the exception rather than the reward of the faithful and a strong incentive to others to follow their worthy example. But it is pre-eminently due to those who, like our friend, have been grossly traduced and slandered by their political opponents. Mr. Murphy repeatedly vindicated himself against these assaults by proving the

rule. Such honor is at once the nighest reward of the fathful and a strong incentive to others to follow their worthy example. But it is pre-eminently due to those who, like our friend, have been grossly traduced and slandered by their political opponents. Mr. Murphy repeatedly vindicated himself against these assaults by proving the groundlessness of the charges made against him, but the more perfect his vindication the more biliterly were they renewed; thus proving, what many understood from the start, that the shalts of calumny aimed at him were intended to reach beyond and weaken the national administration, whose interests he was so faithfully serving. (Cheera,) I had many opportunities of observing Mr. Murphy's official action as tollector, as I also had in the case of most of his republican predecessors, and i but repeal a conviction that have ofted expressed before in delivering my belief that his administration of that office has not been surpassed in the case of most of his republican predecessors, and i but repeal a conviction that have offed expressed before in delivering my belief that his deministration of that office has not been surpassed in the case of most of his republican predecessors, and i but repeal a conviction that have offed expressed before in delivering my belief that his property of the property of the property of the market of the property of the same of the republican presenting to you the friend we have met to know—the Hon. Thomas Murphy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MURPHY then came forward and replied as follows:

My Friends—With my whole heart I thank you for this mark of your respect and confidence. You know—the Hon. Thomas Murphy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MURPHY then came forward and replied as follows:

My Friends—With my whole heart I thank you for this mark of your respect and confidence, you know—the Hon. Thomas Murphy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MURPHY then came forward and replied as follows:

Mr. Murphy then came forward and you will expect on the predecessor of the predecessor of the pre

asif of a million of dollars, of which about \$150,000 is due this year. At the meeting of

## PRIEST VERSUS BISHOP.

Important Issue Before the Pennsylvania Courts.

Opinion of Judge Gamble-The Priest Victorious-Is the Canen Law of the Catholio Church Applicable in America?

This young and tariving lumber city, the metropo-is of Northern Pennsylvania, is just now shaking to its very centre over the religious contest being waged by Bishop O'Hara, of the Scranton diocese, and Rev. M. P. Stack, paster of the Church of the Annunciation, located here. In fact the attention of the whole country is becoming attracted to this civil court has been called upon to adjudicate upon the proper application of the canon law of the

from the following facts:—

Father Stack was exercising his priestly duties over the non-German Catholics of Williamsport, when, without the semblance of a charge against his character or alleged dereliction of priestly duties, he received a letter from Bishop O'Hara, forbidding him to longer perform the duties of priestly even to may mass, as he had closed the church.

The father of the German Casholic church at the

the same time received a note, directing him to take the keys of the Church of the Annunciation and hold them until further orders. To bring the question to issue, Pather Stack, with duplicate keys, opened the church and held service therein, as he was desirous of having the relation between bishop and priest fully tested—whether a man should be executed first and tried afterwards, taking the precise position assumed by the Freeman's Journal some years since. He appealed to the civil law and an injunction was granted. Upon the hearing elaborate and able arguments were made by the learned counsel on both sides, in which the councils to the present time. The case is of great importance, as its final decision will affect the en-tire Roman Catholic Church of America. The in-junction is continued, as will be ascertained by the

DECISION OF JUDGE GAMBLE. rades the rights of the varieties, afford them adequate protection.

This is not an ecclesizationiqueation; it involves no matter of faith, discipline or doctrine. The complainant does not propose or ask for a reinvestigation or supervision of any act, judgment or decree of any authorized judicatory of the Church, but simply complains that the defendant has unlaw-them.

At v. book xii., chapter 8; Council of Trent, chapter 18, section 28.)

The defendant admiss that the exclesization code of the Catholic Church possesses more or less direct influence in all countries which acknowledge the authority of the Pere, but denies that these laws are in force in this country, and alleges that, as a substitute for the strict canon law, the enactments of the Pienary Council of Bishops are adopted, when sanctioned by the Hoty See, as rules of law and discipine for the government of the Catholic Church in this country. "That because of the want of temporal power to establish the same by the Hoty See, and for want of the suvereign legislative enactments of the States in this Union, in which they are restricted as well by the constitution of the United States as those of the averal States, the Oatholic Church is and can only be a missionary church in the United States."

as subject: and only on the proof of a grave offence remove bias from his administration." It is not pro-bly our technical signification to the words "orime imusal," employed in this decree, but are to then the property of the proof of the proof of the though the proof of the proof of the proof of the though the proof of the proof of the proof of the Wester of the proof of the p

binds mb grae. You may call on me at Schallon and I will inform you of my further intention in your regard.

"November 5, 1871."

Surely this can mean nothing ieas than a positive assumption of the gullt of some offence or delinquency so grave as to compel the administration of the severe discipline in inted. The charge, condemnation and punishment all fall a once and together upon the devoted head of their violim. In the case of Field vs. The Commonwealth & Case, 478; it is held that in the case of an office held subject to remova for neglect of duty, incompetency or immorality, before a removal can be made there must be a charge preferred against the officer, notice to him of the accusation, the hearing of evidence in support of it, and an opportunity gives the party accused of making his defence. Mr. Justice Read in delivering the opinion of the Court, among other the party accused of making his defence. Mr. Justice Read in delivering the opinion of the Court, among other authorities, cites, with approval, the decision of the Eourt of Queen's Bench in the E21 Law Times, 250. The Rev. Altred Poole was deprived by the Bishop of London of his license as curate of St. Barnanas, and he appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury under the provisions of the Church Discipline acts. The Archbishop, without hearing him, confirmed the decision of the Bishop. Thereupon Mr. Poole applied to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus to the Archbishop to make fundry lint of the appealed in the matic entress his regret that this mandamus should be necessary. The Court, however, had mandamus should be necessary. The Court, however, had not depend on the first principles of natural justice that in the active most conscendiously and with the most sincerch had acted most conscendiously and with the most sincerch had acted most conscendiously and with the most sincerch had acted most conscendiously and with the most sincerch had acted most conscendiously and with the most sincerch had acted most conscendiously and with the most sincerch ha

is of an ecclesiastical nature, and that the complaint remedy was by appeal to the higher courts of the Church, not understand the complaint as involving any question faith, doctrine or discipline, nor as requiring a revision or adjudication by any Church judicatory. But, on the count the burden of the complaints is that such adjudication has a denied the complaints is that such adjudication has charter than the country of the country. The conclusive effect of Chi adjudications within the aphere of their jurisdiction is well settled to admit of doubt or question, and to that er we recognise the full force of the authorities cited. He complaints in this case is that without jurisdiction, and trary to the laws of the Church and the laws of the land rights of person and property of the complaints have injured and damages, and will continue to be thus injuried and damages, and will continue to be thus injuried and damages, and will continue to be thus injuried and cannot manufact and one question of was with the country that the complaints of was with the country to the laws of the church appeal to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood to that remedy by any runter on an outstood of the outstand of the presence of the property of the Church. But we see that the set complained of is not the judgment or act of any the set of the church. But we see that the complaints of its not the judgment or act of any

wrong complained of is continuous in its character and effects such restrain may be imposed as will suffect to stop the mischief and keep things as they are until the hearing on the merits.

There is some evidence lending to prove acquiseence on the part of the complainant; but, as sublained by his affidavit, it cannot be regarded as a waiver of any of his legal or equitable rights.

In regard to the motion to dismise the bill in behalf of those plaintiffs who have petitioned the Court to that effect we deem it better to allow them to withdraw from the case without neighbor to be the remaining pointiff, and make the following decree:

DECREE OF THE COURT.

And now, to wit, December 21, 1871—This cause came on to be heard on the 5th of December inst, upon motion of the defendant's counsel to dissolve the preliminary injunction and dismiss the plaintiff's bill, and having been argued by counsel and duly considered by the Court, it is now ordered and decreed that Thomas Murbhy, Patrick O'Donnel, Michael Harney, Michael Naylon, Michael White, Patrick T. Flynn and Thomas Galvin have leave to withdraw as partice compainant in this bill, without prejudice to the Rev. M. P. Stack, the remaining compisionat.

And that the preliminary injunction granted by this Court on the list of December inst, be and the same is hereby so modified as to omit the said Thomas Murphy, Patrick O'Donnel, Michael Harney, Michael Naylon, Michael White, Patrick T. Flynn and Thomas Galvin as complainants, but otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue, as granted, until final hearing or further order of the Court. And as to anything further asked for in the said motion of decendant's counsel it is refused and the motion dismissed.

The CINCINNATI GAMBLING SENSATION.

## THE CINCINNATI GAMBLING SENSATION. Arrest of One of the New York Parties.

Arrest of One of the New York Parties.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 24.]
Our readers were recently made acquainted with the fact of John Morrissey, of New York, through his agent. William H. Mead, Raving brought suit agents John Morrissey, of New York, through his agent. William H. Mead, Raving brought suit agents John Kingonr, of this city, to recover \$10,600, lost by Mr. Kingour of tredt at one of Morrissey's gambling houses, No. 5 West Ewenty-fourth street, New York, on the night of February 20, 1871. When pressed for the money Mr. Kingour refused. Of course the money dannot be recovered by this sunt, which is brought merely for the purpose of unpleasantly exposing a gentleman's weakness out of a revengeful spirit on Morrissey's part. The cambling law in this State gives the professional gambler no chance to recover.

Fortest and Lindeman having filed his petition here, Mr. Mead went to Cincago. Hardly had he reaced that city, however, when Officer George Carr. Who had followed him, presented a warrant for his arrest on the charge of threatening Mr. Kingour with personal violence. It was very unwise that such a warrant should issue, decidedly ridiculous on Mr. Carr's part to attempt the arrest of a man on so trifing a charge, in another State, without a requisition, and apparently very foolish in Mr. Nead to return with Mr. Carr. But he did return, very quietly, and in the Police Court yesterday waived examination and was held in \$500 to keep the peace—J. R. Whaley his security. This through, he was again arrested and taken before Squire MeLean on the charge of perjury. He again waived examination and was held in bonds of \$10,000 to appear for final trial, T. R. Whaley his security. This matter arranged he was again arrested by the Sheriff of Hamilton county on a warrant based upon the foliowing afficient of the petition and a cross petition, to which it is

# POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

On Government Extravagance, &c.

The San Francisco papers of the 17th inst. contain an account of the reception in San Francisco on the previous evening of the Hon. A. A. Sargent, the United States Senator elect from California.

previous evening of the Hon. A. A. Sargent, the United States Senator elect from California.

MR. SARGENT'S SPECH.

In response to a can, Mr. Sargent said it was not a matter of importance in what portion of the State a man resided who represented the whole people. A man with a narrow mind and provincial ideas should not occupy that position. If he wished to represent the people, it was no matter whether he lived in the city or in the interior. He said it was nis desire to represent every part of the State, irrespective of any particular portion. He continued by saying that when he passed through the streets and saw the vacant Custom House lot, an unsightly monument of government extravarance, while they pay \$55,000 per year for rent of offices, he had resolved to do ns best to remedy all this and other extravarances which existed in our midst. Mr. Sargent said he would go into the Scuate in close sympathy with the present administration. It had, since its accession to nower, reduced taxation by \$50,000,000 per year. It had ably settled grave foreign questions, and carried peace and order throughout the entire country. The past showed that in the future taxation would be further reduced. The burdensome income tax would be removed, and the debt which now hung heavily over the country would be gradually extinguished. In allinding to the debt he stated that the future generations should take their share of the burden of the country. This, he said, was carried out in sense by the President's Message, and the hoped that the present incombent would receive the endorsement of the people next year. The speaker concluded by again thanking the people for their kind received in the had expired, they would find that the confidence which they had placed in him had not been unworthly bestowed.

The Ohio United States Senator. Washington (Dec. 24) correspondence of the Cin-

peacher, James M. Ashley, a candidate for Senator in place of John Sherman, has, within a day or two, declared that he had three votes in his own (Toledo) district, one in the northeastern portion of the Stale, and was going home at once to secure the fifth. With these five votes and the whole democratic support he is to be elected Senator in place of John Sherman. Mr. Sherman leaves for the pastoral scenes of Mansfield on Tuescay, and may turn up in Columbus early in January, to the embarrassment of James M. Ashley. peacher, James M. Ashley, a candidate for Senator

### The Grant Opposition in Pennsylvania. [From the Pittsburg Commercial (republican), Dec.

It has been stated in some quarters, and intimated n others, that the recent letter of Colonel Alexander K. McClure, defining his views on public affairs, represented also the opinions and attitude of Governor Curtin, who, it has been rumored, purposes soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Peters soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Petersburg to take part in the Presidential campaign against General Grant. In a private letter recently received from Mr. Curtin by a friend in this State, however, he puts a quietus to the story by saying that he "is separated from the combinations, antagonisms, neartburnings and disappointments of political life, and is quite contented with his place and residence in Europe." He adds that he is aware the newspapers occasionally settle the future for him, but that he has made no arrangements whatever for leaving Russia.

The New (Yaple) Party Movement in Oblo [From the Cincinnatti Enquirer (dem.), Dec. 24.] Mr. Yaple's new party got together yesterday afternoon and effected a permanent organization. The officers elected are good and substantial gentle men, and we have all manner of faith in their sin men, and we have all manner of faith in their sin-cerity. Their names are:—President, Judge William B. Caldwell; Vice Presidents, Juuges J. D. Stallo, George Hoadley and Rufus King; Secretary, Bel-lamy Storer, Jr.: Treasurer, Joseph C. Butler. Mr. Yaple suthoritatively denies that either he or Mr. Kitridge have designs upon the Superior Court Judgesnip. It is his opinion that there will be no Superior Court in Hamilton county after the Consti-tutional Convention.

## THE INTERNATIONALS

What a Catholic Priest Thinks of the Array ing of the Laboring Classes Against the Rich, and What He Predicts for New York

if the Movement Goes On Here. The Rev. Father Tissol, formerly President of St. John's College, Fordham, during his sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Christmas Day, made the

Patrick's Cathedral on Christmas Day, made the following remarks:—
There is an old but by no means obsolete law, which has ever been in force and which will ever be in force to the end of time. It is, "Thou shalt earn thy bread at the sweat of thy brow." Now it is true that certain people escape fron this law, but they are the very, very few, only. The great masses have to obey it. I know it is very natural for the poor (and by the poor id on not mean beggars who depend upon the charity of others for their daily bread, but the laboring classes), to be dissatisfied and discontented when they think of their condition and life as compared with the condition and position of others they see about them. It is very natural for the poor man to say sometimes, "How different is the rica man's condition from mine! He has his brown stone house, and I have a miserable, damp shanty. man to say sometimes, "How different is the rich man's condition from mine! He has his brown stone house, and I have a miserable, damp shanty. (Here there was quite a titter throughout the congregation, many persons being under the impression that the preacher said 'damn shanty.') He has every luxury he can wish for, and I have only coarse food, sometimes barely enough to keep body and sont together. He can rest as long as he likes, while I have to get up at dayoreak. He is highly thought of: I am despised. He is unacquainted with toil, while I work early to late, day after day, week after week and year after year. In summer, when the weather is very hot, he leaves his palace in the city and goes to the seasifie, or possibly across the ocean, while I have toget to stay in the city and work in heat or cold."

Now, if that poor laboring man only thinks of his Saviour, of christ, who was born so poor, who, like himself, had to earn his bread at the sweat of his brow, all complaint dies on his lips Then will he exclaim, "If my Saviour was so poor, and worked so uncomplainingly; if he sudered haruships and privation without a murmur, why should I not be willing to work and suffer in my poverty?" But if that poor laboring man has no knowledge of thirst in his heart, no aspiration beyond this world, bitter reflections rankle in his breast, and he will be certain to communicate them to others, and, by and by, as a natural result, there come plots and conspiracies, and the arraying of poverty against wealth; of the laboring classes against those who have more of the goods of this earth than they—in fact, the Commune!

wealth; of the laboring classes against those who have more of the goods of this earth than they—in fact, the Commune;

We have heard lately of the awful doings in the Old World of men who claimed to be poor men opposed to the rich. What was the cause of it all? Whence all these upheavings of the poorer classes, of the mutterings that fall upon our ears, of the dreadful threats that are being made of one class against another? The reason is simply this. The lower classes who tak thus wildly are not taught to look up to Christ as their consolation and hope! The question is, then, shall we have a Commune in our midst? No! a thousand times no! so long as the poorer classes believe in Christ and look up to Him as their consolation, their model and their nope. But if the enemies of the Church are to succeed in bringing up the rising generation without the knowledge of Christ—and they are working industriously to do it—people need not be suprised if within twenty years from the present day they have the Commune with all its horrors in our midst, that in this city of New York there will be a hundred thousand men who will only be too glad to go about BURNING AND SLAUGHTRING and philaging, as we have heard of men doing in the old World but a few brief months gone by. And why is there danger of this? Because these people, called the poorer classes, having no earthly consolation and no belief in Christ and the consolation of the world to come, find their condution in life intelerable, and are withing to adopt the most terrible measures to get rid of it.

HUDSON EIVER NAVIGATION.

# HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

The Sectional Book Sunk at Newburg. From Newburg to Peekskill the river, which was suddenly frozen over by the recent "cold snap," nas been as suddenly opened again by the thaw, and the ice is all affoat, moving north and south with the varying tides. A closing and reopening of the river between the two points in so brief a period have not occurred within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." River navigators, however, are of the opinion that the thaw is about over, and that cold weather will soon shut the river up once more. Newburg freighters say that if the present extremely mid weather continues they will start their boats again on the route between that city and New York. Above Newburg the ice is still motioniess. At four o'clock on Tuesday morning a "case" of foating ice came in collision with the Newburg sectional dock, iping at the foot of Washington street, and burst through the side. The dook niled and sunk to the bottom. It is, however, to be raised forthwith. has been as succeed opened again by the thaw.

Post-Mortess Examination.

Coroner Herrman yesterday took charge of the case of Edward Carroll, the young man who on Monday evening died at his residence, 210 West Thirty-seventh street, from the effects of violence to the band, the result of a blow from a clob in the hands of James McCarney, keeper of a drinking place at 200 Eighth avenue, particulars of which have hereiofore appeared in the Haratha.

Deputy Coroner-John Beach, M. D., mais a post-mortem examination on the body, and on opening the head found a tracture of the signl, which, is his opinion, was the cause of death.

The impulsition may be held to-day, and in the meantime McGartney remains in casionly awaiting the result. Captain Caffery, of the Tarnich ordered. has secured all the important witnesses in the case.

## THE COURTS.

COURT OF OVER AND TERRINER.

tenced five years to State Prison.

Ann McCormick was found guilty of petit larceny and sentences to the Poniestiary for six months.

Conrad Welsch was brought in guilty of grand larceny and ordered at hard labor in State Prison for two years.

Reuben Ward, on conviction of burglary, was given the same sentence.

John Mayers was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to two years and six months to State Prison.

eare to renew.

Riddle vs. Sanford.—Memoranda for counsel.
Close et al. vs. Smith et al.—Motion denied.

Appleton vs. Appleton.—Order settled.
Carter vs. Kain.—Memoranda for counsel.
Griswold et al. vs. McNally.—Motion denied.
MeNamars vs. The Walkill National Franced.

granted.

Johnson ys. Harland.—Memoranda for counsel.

Ponel ys. Sheman et al.—Motion denied.

Silberberg ys. Schwartz et al.—Motion granted.
In the Matter of the Guardtanelip of fattliga il

Same.

Carrington vs. Ward et al.—Motion denied.

The Union Dune Savings Institution vs.
Osley.—I do not think the order should be m
the usual way.

By Juder Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM.

Adjournment for the Term. and thee, after hearing some unimportant motions, adjuil the 8th of January, 1872. An order was issued effect by Mr. Meeks, Deputy Clerk of the Court, and rors summoned for Ronday, January I, directed to on the second Monday of the month.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

min of case.

Hagiey vs. Canon—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Grand Barr—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Grand Barr—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Grand Barr—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Grand Cochey vs. Attrict.

Goodey vs. Attrict.

Hotion granted in part, with \$10 costs, and denied in part.

Hitch vs. Pitch.—Motion dismissed without costs, with leave to renew if the party be so advised.

White vs. Taimadge.—Case order to be filed.

Talmadge vs. White.—Same.

Special Notice,

Judge Jones will be in attendance next Saturday, after the adjournment of the General Term, to sign orders, findings and judgments in cases decided by him.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Derisions.

Goldsiein vs. Marks, — Motion denied, Koechling vs. Arington et al.— Motion grante f costs and acceptance of short notice of trial The Manhatan Savings Institution vs. Tri

The Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Trimble.—Motion de lied.

Besbe et al. vs. Mittnacht.—Application for attachment in denied, without costs.

Sackett vs. Slokes, et al.—Application for permanent injunction granted.

Carroll vs. kenney, et al.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion.

Strong vs. Black.—Stay modified so as to allow referee to proceed with examination of witnesses.

Coar vs. Adams.—Reference ordered.

Dolan vs. Birnham.—Order for further return or to show ause.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Bedford.

The City Judge came into Court yesterday and, the Gran Jury not having any official communication to make, the Court adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Card Nos. 31, 56, 123, 151, 162, 167, 173, 178, 186, Part 1—Adj-for the term. Part 2—Adjourned until January 2, 1872 SUPERIOR COURT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned to term.
COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREM.—Part 1—Adjourned unt!!
December 29.
MARINE COURT-TRIAL TREM.—Part 1—Adjourned without day. Part 2—Adjourned until December 28. Part 3—Adjourned without day.

# COUNTERFEITING.

The Trial of J. D. Miner, the Alleged Coun-

restervay see trial of J. D. Misser, the alleged counter-felter, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedlet. As it was understood that at the sitting of the Court the summing up of counsel for the de-fence would be entered upon, the court room was thronged. Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Purdy and Mr. De Kay conducted of case for the prosecution on behalf of the government, and

Mr. Fulletton, Mr. R. K. Phelps and Mr. Charles H. Kitchel were counsel for the defendant, Miner.

At eleven o'clock, or shortly after, all the jurors, with the exception of the foreman, Mr. Sinclair Tousey, were in their places. Mr. Tousey did not make his appearance until twenty min use to twelve o'clock, when he explained to the Court that his absence had been entirely caused by a his-conception on his part as to the day to which the case had been ad journed from the last session.

The Court deemed Mr. Tousey's explanation entirely satisfactory, and stated that as the summing up was now about, to commence he would suggest to counsel not to interrupt the counsel who was going to speak, as any correction in regard to stemests of the entire the counsel when counsel had finished has noticess. This would be the better course and would prevent all cooffuration.

any correction in regard to statements of the evidence could be made when counsed had finished his address. This would be the better course and would prevent all coffusions.

\*\*AL\*\* FILLERTON'S SPENCH FOR THE DEFINER.\*\*

At a quarter to twelve o'clock Mr. William Pullerton rose to address the jury on behalf of the defendant. He sad that in this country under our humans system of criminal law man proved to be countried of crime unless he was proved to be countried of crime unless he was proved to be countried. Although he did not believe his ollent was to look for bia deliverance from the existence of such a doubt, yet it was well to call their sitenation to the humans rule of law in all civilized countries which must govern the deliberations of juries. He pointed out that there was a difference in the role as applied to civil cases, and that it as a criminal case, where a man's liberty and life depended upon the verdict of a Jury, the rule of law was more strick. Gounsel read from "ferenlead on Eridence," Third volume, section 2.1, to the accused must be fully proved. Guided by the rule which was the result of the experience of ages, and remembering how necessary it was to acquit an innocent ream, he would proceed to investigate the facts of this case. The learned geniteman then, in a speech of remarkable ability and eloquence, commented upon the facts. He assounced Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, as a man entirely unit for the position he occupied: that the man who had had his license revoked as a pawabroker in Boston for cause was not to be depended upon as a reliable winces in a case upon which his ai depended, especially after some recent and disreputable trials of this character in which he had been engaged. Upon Cole and other witnesses for the government counset was equally severe. In conclusion counsel said:—I ask you a cannot acquit my clicut at once. If there he a reasonable other witnesses for the government, would be consulated to the owner of the provider of the provider of the savien

THE BROADWAY WIDERING CASE. Looking After the Bills—The Whole Matter of the Taxation of the Bill of Cools, Exapense, &c., to be Submitted to a Referee.

The bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Retimate and Assessment in this matter was yesterday presented for taxation to Judge Cardozo, in the Supreme Cours.

was yesterday presented for taxation to Judge Cardozo, in the Supreme Court.

Corporation Countel O'Gorman esseted that notice of the taxation was duly published in the newspapers, that at the taxation was duly published in the newspapers, that at the distance of the time appointed is the notice no objection to the bill offered; that the claims for services therein were only sworm to, and that he had no reason to believe that any charge other than was groper had been made; but that he was efforms than was groper had been made; but that he was efforms that all bills of costs in such cases should be carefully examined in detail by the Court, or, if the Court was unable by reason of other engagements to give sufficient time and attention to the investigation, that a referre be appointed to tax the chests, as provided for by statute.

The Court, in response to the application, said that insenuen as there were in this matter two very heavy bills of costs he considered it his duty to exercise his authority under the statute and refer it to some competent referee to ancertain if the amount was correct, he named at-indige for all an interested in the matter to appear any give their testimony before the referce.

THE ARKANSAS TROUTDLED

# THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 2871.

A Mempais special to the Enquirer says the latest from Chicol county states that the negroes have disbauded, and all but, fifty have returned to their houses. The fitty have placed themselves under the Steriff. No fears are entertained as to rotalishin by the whites.